PCT

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION International Bureau



INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification 5:

(11) International Publication Number:

WO 91/18525

A24B 15/10, 15/28

A1

(43) International Publication Date:

12 December 1991 (12.12.91)

(21) International Application Number:

PCT/SE91/00385

(22) International Filing Date:

3 June 1991 (03.06.91)

(30) Priority data:

9002052-0

8 June 1990 (08.06.90)

SE

(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): KABI PHARMACIA AB [SE/SE]; S-751 82 Uppsala (SE).

(72) Inventor; and

(75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only): ANDERSSON, Sven, Börje [SE/SE]; Tuvegatan 14, S-260 35 Ödåkra (SE).

(74) Agent: THYLÉN, Eva; Kabi Pharmacia Therapeutics AB, Box 941, S-251 09 Helsingborg (SE).

(81) Designated States: AT, AT (European patent), AU, BB, BE (European patent), BG, BR, CA, CH, CH (European patent), DE, DE (European patent), DK, DK (European patent), ES, ES (European patent), FI, FR (European patent), GB, GB (European patent), GR (European patent), HU, IT (European patent), JP, KP, KR, LK, LU, LU (European patent), MC, MG, MW, NL, NL (European patent), NO, RO, SD, SE, SE (European patent), SU, US.

Published

With international search report.

(54) Title: SMOKING COMPOSITION

(57) Abstract

The invention concerns a smoking composition comprising nicotine in the form of an inclusion complex formed between a cyclo compound and nicotine.

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AT	Austria	ES	Spain	MG	Madagascar
ΑÜ	Australia	FI	Finland .	ML	Mali
BB	Barbados	FR	France	MN	Mongolia
BE	Belgium	GA	Gabon	MR	Mauritania
BF	Burkina Faso	GB	United Kingdom	MW	Malawi
B-G	Bulgaria	GN	Guinca	NL	Netherlands
BJ	Benin	GR	Greece	NO	Norway
BR	Brazil	HU	Hungary	PL	Poland
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	RO	Romania
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	SD	Sudan
CG	Congo	KР	Democratic People's Republic	SE	Sweden
CH	Switzerland		of Korea	SN	Senegal
C1	Côte d'Ivoire	KR	Republic of Korea	ຣບ	Soviet Union
CM	Cameroon	LI	Liechtenstein	TD	Chad
CS	Czechoslovakia	LK	Sri Lanka	TG	Togo
DE	Germany	LU	Luxembourg	us	United States of America
DK	Denmark	MC	Monaco		

5

10

15

20

25

30

35

Smoking composition

The present invention concerns a smoking composition with high nicotine content.

Background of the invention

Excessive smoking is now recognized as one of the major health problems throughout the world. The most advantageous thing a heavy smoker can do is, therefore, to reduce or preferably even stop smoking completely. Experience shows, however, that most smokers find this extremely difficult. It is generally accepted that this difficulty results from the fact that heavy smokers are dependent on nicotine, which is considered to be one of the risk factors in tobacco smoke. The most important risk factors, however, are substances which are formed during the combustion of tobacco, such as carbon monoxide, tar products, aldehydes, and hydrocyanic acid. However, when trying to decrease tar and other harmful substances in the smoke by modifying the cigarette tobacco or using different filters it seems as if also the amount of nicotine is reduced. For the smoker it is, generally undesirable to diminish the amount of nicotine as he tends to compensate the lower amount of nicotine with more intense smoking and deeper puffs. In the end it is therefore often so that the smoker inhales the same amount of harmful components in spite of the fact that the cigarette is "cleaner". Therefore, if nicotine in a suitable form could be incorporated in a tobacco product and if this nicotine was released by the heat from the glow and incorporated in the smoking particles this could perhaps supress the smoker's wish to increase the inhalation volumes. The consequence would then be that the amount of nicotine is unchanged while the amount of harmful substances is reduced.

5

20

25

30

Summary of the invention

The invention concerns a smoking composition wherein nicotine in the form of an inclusion complex formed between a cyclo compound and nicotine is incorporated into a smoking material such as ordinary tobacco, a nicotine-free herbal material or low tar tobacco. The cyclo compound is preferably a polysaccharide such as a α -, β - or γ -cyclodextrin.

Cyclodextrins have previously been used in tobacco products. It is thus known from e.g. the US patent 3,047,431 to incorporate flavoring materials in the form of inclusion complexes into tobacco materials. Cyclodextrins have also been suggested as additive to cigarette filter materials for absorption of nicotine and tar (cf DE 2 527 234 and JP 51032799).

The cyclodextrin inclusion complexes can be prepared according to methods well known to a person skilled in the art. The most common procedures comprise stirring or shaking of an aqueous solution of the particular cyclodextrin with the nicotine. The reaction is preferably carried out in a common solvent like water.

According to the invention the inclusion complex can be mixed with tobacco or a nicotine-free smoking material. Alternatively the complex is placed in a defined volume optionally in the form of plug in connection with a filter. It is also possible to have the inclusion complex in the form of a separate elongated tube along the inside of the cigarette paper or as a layer on the inside of the cigarette paper.

The invention is further illustrated by the following examples:

Example 1

Prepartion of inclusion complex of $\beta\text{-CD}$ and nicotine (B-CD-N).

5

10

100 g water were heated to 75°C. 28 g of β -CD were added and dissolved while stirring the solution. 3.5 ml of nicotine were added. The mixture was stirred for about 4 h at ambient temperature. The obtained mixture was filtered and dried in a drying oven at 35°C.

Example 2

15

A conventional pipe was provided with herbal material obtained from Honeyrose de Luxe Herbal Cigarettes. This material is guaranteed nicotine-free according to the information on the cigarette package and was used in the present experiment in order to see if nicotine from the inclusion complex was actually released. If ordinary tobacco had been used it would have been difficult to estimate the amount of nicotine from the tobacco and the amount of nicotine from the inclusion complex. To the herbal material was added 60 mg of nicotine- β -cyclodextrin (equivalent to 60 x 0,115 = 6,9 mg of nicotine) and additional nicotine-free herbal material

25

20

was packed on the complex. About 0,35 g of herbal material was used in each experiment. No inclusion complex was added in the control experiments.

30

The pipe was lit and air was drawn through the herbal material by using a gastight syringe. The whole amount of the herbal material including the inclusion complex was smoked in puffs of 50 ml by using the syringe. 15-18 puffs were drawn before the material was completely used up.

35

The smoke was conveyed through an aqueous solution of 10 ml of 0.05 M ${\rm H_2SO_4}$ wherein the nicotine was trapped. The solution was analyzed with respect to nicotine and the following results were obtained:

	<u>Exp.</u>	_Sample			Released_nicotine/mg_
	1	herba1	material	+ β-CD-N	0,68
	2	н	n	÷ "	0,76
5	3	a	11		0,08*
	4	U	TI .		0,05*

* resuidal nicotine from earlier experiments carried out in the equipment

The experiments 1 and 2 indicate that nicotine is released from the inclusion complex and is actually bound to the smoking particles when these are formed. If this had not been the case the nicotine had never reached the smoker but had condensed and been absorbed on the way through the pipe.

In the experiments 3 and 4 small amounts of nicotine were found. Most likely these amounts originates from earlier experiments involving nicotine carried out in the equipment.

CLAIMS

 Smoking composition comprising nicotine in the form of an inclusion complex formed between a cyclo compound and nicotine and a smoking material, which composition releases nicotine when it is subjected to elevated temperatures.

5

- 2. Composition according to claim 1 wherein the cyclo compound is a cyclisized polysaccaride, preferably a cyclodextrin.
- 3. Composition according to claim 2 wherein the cyclodextrin is β -cyclodextrin.
 - 4. Composition according to any of the preceding claims wherein the smoking material is low tar tobacco.
- 5. A method of imparting nicotine to a smoking material comprising forming an inclusion complex between a cyclodextrin compound and nicotine and thereafter combining said smoking material with said inclusion complex whereby the nicotine is rendered stable within said smoking material until such time as the material is subjected to elevated temperatures.

20

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No PCT/SE 91/00385

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all) ⁶							
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC IPC5: A 24 B 15/10, A 24 B 15/28							
II. FIELDS SEARCHED							
	Minimum Docum	nentation Searched 7					
Classifica	tion System	Classification Symbols					
IPC5	IPC5 A 24 B						
		er than Minimum Documentation nts are Included in Fields Searched ⁸					
SE,DK,	FI,NO classes as above						
III. DOCI	IMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT9						
Category *	Citation of Document, ¹¹ with indication, where a	ppropriate, of the relevant passages ¹²	Relevant to Claim No.13				
Y	US, A, 3047431 (ABRAHAM BAVLEY 31 July 1962, see the whole document		1-5				
Y	US, A, 3288146 (ABRAHAM BAVLEY 29 November 1966, see the whole document	1-5					
Y	ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY, Vol. 56, Han et al: "Solute-Induced Drug Discrimination by Cycl see page 2826 - page 2830 especially page 2828	1-5					
A	FR, A, 2275161 (KIICHI ARAKAWA) see the whole document	16 January 1976,	1-5				
	¥						
* Special categories of cited documents: 10 *A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance *T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention							
"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "Y" document of particular relevance, the claimed invention involve an inventive step "Ocument of particular relevance, the claimed invention date of another or particular relevance, the claimed invention involve an inventive step when the							
"Y" document of particular relevance, the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means. "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means." "O" document for particular relevance, the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such document is combined with one or more other such document in the art.							
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but "&" document member of the same patent family							
V. CERTIFICATION Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search Date of Mailing of this International Search Report							
Both August 1991 1991 1991 1							
International Searching Authority Signature of Authorized Officer							
	SWEDISH PATENT DEFICE	Ingrid Falk					

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sneet) (January 1985)

ANNEX TO THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT ON INTERNATIONAL PATENT APPLICATION NO.PCT/SE 91/00385

This annex lists the patent family members rotating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report. The members are as contained in the Swedish Patent Office EDP file on 91-07-31 The Swedish Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date
US-A-	3047431	62-07-31	NONE		<u> </u>
US-A-	3288146	66-11-29	BE-A- CH-A- DE-A- FR-A- NL-A-	650271 459038 1517310 1404018 6407873	64-11-03 00-00-00 69-08-28 00-00-00 65-01-12
FR-A-	2275161	76-01-16	DE-A- JP-C- JP-A- JP-B-	2527234 947723 50160498 53012600	76-01-08 79-04-20 75-12-25 78-05-02

ì

ñ